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Sadat to Visit Israel; Says Begin Talks on Autonomy Progress

By William Claiborne and Edward Cody

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 11 — President Anwar Sadat, arriving here today, said he was satisfied with the progress of Palestinian autonomy talks, today he will travel by yacht to a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Sadat said.

The discussions here finished, Mr. Sadat said, a museum of Greek and Roman antiquities and attended a dinner held in his honor by Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil.

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Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin characterized their two sessions together, lasting about three hours, as warm and successful, marking another forward in improvement of bilateral relations and giving new impetus to the separate talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr. Sadat's decision to visit the Israeli port of Haifa, and the end of August, however, mark a departure of sorts from the expected pace of Egyptian-Israeli normalization. It had been generally expected he would not go on any new visit to Israel.

Mr. Begin's government made significant concessions in the negotiations on setting up autonomous institutions in Gaza and the West Bank. Mr. Sadat presumably will travel to Haifa on the presidential yacht "Komiyah" or "Liberty."

Mr. Sadat, responding to a correspondent's question, said he was satisfied with the progress of the negotiations so far despite the disagreement over settlements, adding he is confident of the fact that the two sides are moving toward a solution.

Similar U.S. stance. He seemed to coincide with the action recently taken by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who generally has predicted that the talks in the next few months, and Mr. Sadat said he expects to get involved in earnest only next fall.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed in Washington on March 26, 1979, ended a decade of hostilities between Egypt and Israel, on elections to a self-governing body for the West Bank and Gaza Strip by next May.

The talks are scheduled to resume August 5 at Hertzlia, a beach suburb of Tel Aviv. But Israeli spokesman Dan Patir said that the



Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, center, talks with a member of the Jewish community at Alexandria's central synagogue. Mr. Begin attended afternoon prayer services Tuesday.

Restoration of Legality

U.K. to Push Case for Rhodesia

By Leonard Downie Jr. and Jay Ross

LONDON, July 11 (WP) — Britain yesterday promised a new plan for restoring Zimbabwe Rhodesia to legality and making the multilateral government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa acceptable to the rest of the world.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, announced that, as a result of preliminary consultations with African leaders, Britain intended to make firm proposals of its own to bring Rhodesia to legal independence on a basis which he believes should be acceptable to the international community.

Those proposals would include changes in Bishop Muzorewa's government and Constitution to reduce the power reserved for Rhodesia's 4 percent white minority, according to officials. They said Mrs. Thatcher and Lord Carrington will urge Bishop Muzorewa in meetings here later this week to seek changes in constitutional provisions preserving white control over the military, police, civil service, judiciary and the process for amending the Constitution.

According to an official, Lord Hareich, special envoy to Rhodesia, said that some of the proposals would include changes in Bishop Muzorewa's government if sufficient constitutional changes were made. The official would not name these leaders.

They don't rule Muzorewa out if he demonstrates that he is in charge and makes those changes, the official said. "Some of them acknowledged that there had to be some special protection of whites — as there was when they were granted independence from Britain — but they felt the Rhodesian constitution just went too far."

Although officials here acknowledged that Bishop Muzorewa does not believe he can get the necessary support from Rhodesia's whites to make the constitutional changes, they still believe he can be convinced otherwise. The Foreign Office has received an informal report that some influential Rhodesian whites were ready to agree to changes, so long as their security was not compromised, and were waiting for Bishop Muzorewa to ask them.

British officials have little hope, however, that the

arms race in space before it gets started. The treaty has already encountered serious opposition from senators who hold that the United States could have negotiated more favorable terms.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, questioned Mr. Vance sharply on the treaty's provision that would allow each country to have 820 launchers for intercontinental ballistic missiles equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads.

In early 1977, the United States proposed a limit of 550 launchers, the number in the U.S. arsenal. The Soviet Union now has 608 launchers, meaning the treaty would permit it to deploy 214 more.

"This seems to me to be without justifiable rationale," Sen. Muskie said, "unless there is something I have not heard."

Mr. Vance said that the limit on launchers was "the best that could be negotiated."

Skylab Plummets Harmlessly Over Indian Ocean, Australia

From Agency Dispatches

SYDNEY, July 11 — A ghost ship with a proud tradition, Skylab plummeted to Earth today like a flaming meteor.

About 20 tons of fiery metal were scattered over 3,700 miles of the Indian Ocean, the North American Air Defense Command reported. NORAD said the largest pieces of Skylab apparently hit at the front of the 100-mile wide corridor about 200 miles from the southwestern Australian city of Perth.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman said a tracking station at Ascension Island in the south Atlantic confirmed at 5:07 Greenwich Mean Time that Skylab's solar panels were ripping loose from the thickening atmosphere at an altitude of 69 miles.

About 500 pieces of the 77.5-ton spacecraft, including a 5,100-pound airlock and a 3,900-pound heat shield, had been expected to strike Earth.

"I can't confirm it, but it appears that some of the pieces did overfly Australia," said Richard Smith, head of the NASA task force monitoring the death of Skylab. As to whether any might have landed on the continent, he replied: "Yes, absolutely, it's a possibility. We have reports of hot debris in the sky from several western Australian points."

NASA said that the State Department received a message from the Australian government reporting no indication of any damage or injury.

"Vivid, Colorful"

Dozens of residents in western Australia reported seeing debris falling near Kalgoorlie, 370 miles northeast of Perth. A radio station in Albany, 250 miles southeast of Perth, said the debris was a "vivid, colorful sight." It reported that wreckage of the disintegrating space station appeared to be heading inland toward Kalgoorlie.

Reports from Esperance, 450 miles southeast of Perth, indicated that debris had headed northward, possibly into the uninhabited Simpson Desert. A controller at Esperance airport said that he counted 50 to 100 pieces of "glowing debris," giving off long streaks of light, coming in from the Indian Ocean.

A woman in Esperance said she was standing outside her home "not really knowing what to expect."

Tunis Releases Hijacked U.S. Charter Plane

TUNIS, Tunisia, July 11 (UPI) — Tunisia agreed today to release a U.S. cargo jet that was diverted en route from Beirut to Costa Rica with medical supplies for Nicaraguan war victims.

The Global International Airways Boeing 707 had left Beirut with a four-man American crew, a shipper's representative and two or three men believed to be Palestinians.

The crewmen "said they had not been mistreated but were under quite a bit of strain," said Joseph Cooper, director of operations for the Kansas City-based charter firm, who spoke by telephone to the captain, Paul Marabete, of Kansas City, Mo., and first officer Robert Kay, 58.

The change in attitude could be the result of pressure on the Sandinista leadership by the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama, all of which are sympathetic to the guerrilla cause. Byron Valky, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, visited the three countries last week seeking support for the U.S. peace effort.

Syria today became the fourth Arab country to recognize the Sandinista junta. Libya, Iraq and

when someone shouted, "Here it comes," I looked up, and what seemed like a shower of sparkling lights, like a rocket, passed overhead with no sound — until after about half a minute or so there was this boom, and my husband said it was the sonic boom."

A man standing in a main street in Perth said what appeared to be two comets passed overhead. "There was no sound — just long streaks of very bright lights. It was definitely heading north. It was like a train in the sky."

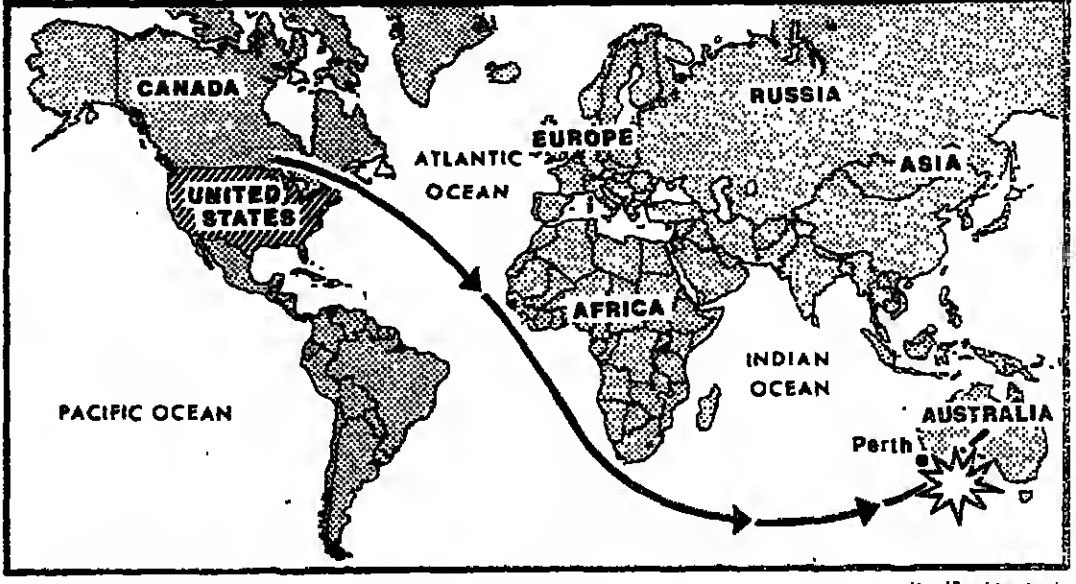
A pilot bringing his airliner into Perth airport reported fragments of Skylab streaking across the sky in flames of blue and red. Capt. Bill Anderson, who flies for a local airline, said he was approaching the city at 28,000 feet at about 12:35 a.m. Thursday, local time, when he saw two lights that appeared to be descending.

The lights then turned red, he said, and started to break up, becoming five large pieces trailed by smaller, glowing debris. Capt. Anderson estimated that the pieces fell along the southwest coast of Australia about 350 miles from Perth.

The debris entered the atmosphere several thousand miles farther into the Indian Ocean than NORAD had predicted in its final forecast about 90 minutes before re-entry. NORAD had predicted the pieces would fall in an area ranging from the south Atlantic Ocean into the Indian Ocean.

Skylab's last signal was recorded at 5:11 p.m. GMT by the Ascension Island tracking station. The craft began its final plunge after NASA sent it into a tumble to steer it away from North America.

The final orbital path passed over the north Pacific, the northwest tip of the United States, south



Representation of descent path of Skylab, whose debris fell over Indian Ocean and Australia.

As Guerrillas Approach Managua

Sandinistas Hint Softening on U.S. Plan

By Martin P. Houseman

MANAGUA, July 11 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas closed to within 15 miles of Managua from the north and south today and the rebel leadership appeared to soften its opposition to a U.S. plan to remove Anastasio Somoza as president of Nicaragua.

"We must decide to what extent we can be flexible without abandoning our principles of nonintervention [from abroad] in Nicaraguan affairs," Sandinista headquarters told its commanders on the rebel radio network.

Red Cross officials and reporters today encountered Sandinista advance patrols on the Leon highway about 15 miles northwest of here, and between El Cruce and Cuatro Esquinas, 15 miles to the south. Gen. Somoza's National Guard had yet in attack Masaya, the guerrilla stronghold 16 miles southeast of here. Bad weather grounded National Guard warplanes over most of the country.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, U.S. special envoy William Bowdler met members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front's provisional government, or "Junta of National Reconstruction."

Although the Sandinistas have branded as "imperialist intervention and blackmail" U.S. peace proposals promising substantial reconstruction aid in exchange for moderation of the junta's stand, the left-leaning junta has apparently decided to be more flexible.

Foreign Pressure

The change in attitude could be the result of pressure on the Sandinista leadership by the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama, all of which are sympathetic to the guerrilla cause. Byron Valky, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, visited the three countries last week seeking support for the U.S. peace effort.

Syria today became the fourth Arab country to recognize the Sandinista junta. Libya, Iraq and

his bunker command post last night that he expected a prompt U.S.-Sandinista agreement on peace terms.

The U.S. Air Force yesterday pulled out a rescue team stationed in Costa Rica after the Costa Rican government denied it permission to stay. The team had been flown in for the event that the U.S. Embassy in Managua would have in evacuated.

Desai Defections Herald Major Shake-Up in India

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, July 11 (NYT) — Fort to unseat former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

But in addition to ideological considerations tactics also are playing a major role. As the once significant chance of Mrs. Gandhi's restoration has all but collapsed, the unity of Janata — built largely around a common hatred of Mrs. Gandhi — also ebbed. The various

causes within the party sought to gain dominance and when they failed, looked outside Janata for other possible alliances.

Those members of the divided opposition who are orchestrating the parliamentary attack are apparently not aiming for a dissolution of Parliament and early elections. There appears to be a general agreement on the part of political leaders that elections at this time would produce no clear winners.

Instead they seem to be hoping



BOUQUETS — Brig. Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi is framed by supporters' bouquets after he bucked Iranian government officials and received backing from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to remain as military police chief. Story: Page 2.

Vance Says Treaty Defeat Would Be Blow to NATO

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 11 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that NATO might survive if the Senate rejects the LT-2 treaty signed by President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last month.

Defeat of the treaty would be a "very severe blow" to the "U.S. alliance," Mr. Vance said, "but it would not mean the end of the alliance if the agreement is rejected, cited 'unlimited nuclear competition and a serious increase in Soviet tensions.' (Photo: Page 2)

Today, Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sent the military's criticisms of SALT-2. Gen. Jones endorsed treaty without enthusiasm, calling it a "modest but useful step in a long-range process."

As Mr. Vance ended his second day of testimony in support of the treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Edward Brooke, D-R.I., asked him, "Would NATO survive without LT-2?"

Mr. Vance paused and then read softly, "I don't know." A member of the committee failed to hear his answer and asked again, "I don't know."

Repercussions

The administration's view that a test of SALT would affect NATO unity had been raised May by Defense Secretary Harold Brown during talks in Brussels of NATO defense ministers (JHT, 7/17). Three days later, President Carter said that the United States European allies would "start reaching for some alternative" to reliance on NATO as the U.S. is defeated. He said the allies might "start feeling to the East" if they could have some assurance "to avoid a confrontation between the two superpowers" (7/17, 21).

Mr. Hill, from a separate line at San Francisco airport, watched Mr. Mason clear immigration. It was midafternoon. By Mr. Hill's account, this is what happened when he reached passport control:

A uniformed official handed a piece of paper to the woman about to stamp Mr. Hill's passport. Mr. Hill, who had seen the official looking at him as he stood in line, said, "I

Law Excludes 'Psychopathic Personalities'

For a Gay Briton, U.S. Tolerance Stops at Border

By Cynthia Gooney

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (WP) — Carl Hill, 32, antique furniture restorer and occasional photographer, had bumped up against U.S. Code, Title 8, Section 1182, Excludable Aliens, General Classes. There are 31 subsections of excludable aliens, including anarchists, prostitutes, drug addicts, alcoholics, and the mentally retarded; but the category under which Carl Hill was detained was "(4) Aliens afflicted with psychopathic personality, or sexual deviation, or a mental defect."

Boutiller Case

Sixteen years ago, a Canadian national named Clive Boutiller applied in New York for U.S. citizenship. Mr. Boutiller had been arrested four years earlier in New York for a charge of sodomy, (which was ultimately dismissed), and at the government's request, he submitted an affidavit in which he said that since 1959 he had shared an apartment

with his male lover. He was refused citizenship and ordered deported on the ground that his homosexuality constituted "psychopathic personality." The Supreme Court upheld that ruling. "The legislative history of the act," wrote Justice Tom Clark, referring to the 1952 Immigration Act, "indicates beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Congress intended to phrase psychopathic personality to include homosexuals."

That was the law, on June 13, as Carl Hill sat in a hallway at San Francisco airport and tried to figure out what to do. It was wonderfully American, in its way, bureaucracy and experimentation tangled up together: in 10 days, 200,000 homosexuals were going in march down one of the main thoroughfares of a major California city, wearing green hair and business suits and huge banners reading "DYKES ON BIKES." And an immigration

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Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee talk with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the SALT-2 hearing. From left: Sens. Charles Percy and Jacob Javits, Mr. Vance, Marshal Shulman, a Vance adviser, and Sen. Frank Church.

Rhodesian Leader Believed Growing Flexible

Carter Is Expected to Pressure Muzorewa for Changes

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa was expected to come under pressure today from President Carter for changes in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Constitution to give the country's black majority more political power now.

Before meeting with Mr. Carter at Camp David, Md., Bishop Muzorewa said the United States and Britain have not asked for specific changes in the Constitution, but "the time is coming."

A White House official said yesterday that the president would outline for Bishop Muzorewa the steps the United States would like to see him take to attain "true majority rule." The White House believed that the meeting would help lessen congressional efforts to get Mr. Carter to remove immediately U.S. sanctions on Rhodesia, the official said.

Yesterday, Bishop Muzorewa said he would reject U.S. and British appeals for immediate constitutional changes, saying he feared

that such changes could set off a complete exodus of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's small but powerful white minority, whom the African leader described as "frightened of the new situation."

Change Hinted

But comments by the bishop today suggested he was not unshakable in resisting U.S.-British pressure for change. He was asked if his denial meant he would entertain appeals by Mr. Carter to alter the constitution.

Another Pipeline Bombed

Bazargan Retains General On Order From Khomeini

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Iran, July 11 — The government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan has given up efforts to remove a senior army commander who objected to the return of foreign military experts, mainly Americans, to maintain Iran's large arsenal of Western weapons.

The officer, Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi, a confidant of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had refused to submit to an order dismissing him from his post as military police commander.

Meanwhile, an explosion blew up an oil pipeline to Abadan that supplies crude oil to the world's largest refinery. It was the second such blast in a week. On Saturday, explosions cut off the refinery's supply lines from the Aghajari fields. Those pipelines still have not been repaired.

Neither blast affected Iran's crude oil exports. Refined products account for relatively little of the country's foreign income.

'Black Wednesday'

A guerrilla group called "Black Wednesday" claimed responsibility yesterday for the first blast. The group was formed after guerrilla bands of Arabs who live in Iran clashed with government forces in Khorramshahr in May, when the

guerrillas refused to surrender their arms to state authorities.

The state radio said that today's explosion occurred near the Arab village of Darfah, halfway between Abadan and Ahvaz, at 2:30 a.m.

Two persons were killed and one injured today when revolutionary guards at an island in the Gulf opened fire and captured a boat smuggling arms from Iraqi territory to Khorramshahr, Mohammad Alavi, said.

The army's decision to fire Gen. Rahimi had been endorsed by Mr. Bazargan, who said in a recent speech that Iran could not afford to let its billions of dollars in Western weapons go to ruin merely because Iranians lacked the skills and spare parts to maintain them. The decision to bow to the ayatollah's authority is seen as a major setback for the Bazargan government's efforts to assert control over the army.

Gen. Rahimi said yesterday that he and the ayatollah were at odds with the government and other military leaders over the issue of foreign experts. "We don't need anyone," he said in an interview. "We have enough people who have been trained in the West and in America who can do the job."

In Washington, State Department officials said that the United States had received no request for military experts to help maintain U.S. weapons and equipment, but they said that the Iranians had asked from time to time about delivery of spare parts previously ordered.

The government's defeat in its confrontation with Gen. Rahimi was underlined yesterday by a spokesman for the Khomeini office in the city of Qom. He said that the general had been "told to stay in his post" by the revolutionary leader, despite the dismissal order from Defense Minister Taghi Riahi and Gen. Nasser Farbod, the chief of staff.

Desai Defections Herald Major Shake-Up in India

(Continued from Page 1)

for a parliamentary coalition that could perhaps bring together former Congress Party members purged of the taint of Mrs. Gandhi, socialists, Muslims and the representatives of landowning peasants who comprise a significant but eroding element in Janata.

The leader of this attack is Yeshwantrao Chavan, a former cabinet minister in Mrs. Gandhi's government, who is now the Opposition leader at head of the Congress faction that has disavowed Mrs. Gandhi. In framing the motion Mr. Chavan set the tone for the challenge when he told the packed House, that the present government has failed to stem economic problems and a growing dissatisfaction among all sectors.

And worst of all, charged Mr. Chavan, there has been a tragic destruction of the national ethos of secularism. "This was a reference to the government's reliance on the Jan Sangh coalition, Janata's largest single component which arose from a Hindu militant movement often charged with fomenting anti-Muslim troubles.

More significant than any of today's speeches was the absence from Parliament of Charan Singh, Mr. Desai's deputy prime minister. Mr. Singh commands the Janata faction representing peasant landowners and has in the past threat-

ened to pull out of the coalition in protest to what he regarded as a drift away from secular policies and unnecessary accommodation of the Jan Sangh wing.

Some of Mr. Singh's closest associates have quit Janata and there is speculation that his conspicuous absence today was a signal of his own imminent withdrawal from the party, a move that would be a serious blow to Janata fortunes regardless of the outcome of the no confidence vote.

The lawsuit, scheduled for trial on Aug. 13, contends that homosexuality is not either "pathological" or a "mental defect," particularly in light of the recent American Psychiatric Association and American Psychological Association actions removing homosexuality from their lists of mental disorders. Homosexuality, the argument goes, is not a medical condition. So any examination to determine homosexuality (as now required by immigration law) would not be a medical examination, the lawsuit argues — and therefore would be outside the statutory authority of the Public Health Service.

No statistics are kept on the number of homosexuals turned away at U.S. borders. The lawsuit was filed in his suit and he said he was bisexual. "By and large," says Monica Bell, deputy director of the U.S. Immigration Service, "we're not in the business of stopping people at the border and inquiring of everyone who goes through."

No Economic Shake-Up Seen After 'Domestic Summit'

Carter to Maintain Gasoline Price Control

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — President Carter does not intend to order the decontrol of gasoline prices at the conclusion of the domestic policy talks he is holding at Camp David. White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said yesterday.

Speaking to reporters by telephone from the presidential retreat, Mr. Powell said there is also general agreement among Mr. Carter and his advisers that it is too early to propose major economic measures to counter an expected recession later this year.

As the president scheduled additional meetings today on the country's energy and economic problems, White House aides began preparing for the conclusion of the extraordinary Camp David talks and a nationally televised speech by Mr. Carter.

Stressing that a timetable was not set, officials suggested that Sunday night is a likely time for the president to report on the results of his discussions and to deliver a "broader" speech on domestic policy than the one he had scheduled and then abruptly canceled last week.

Crucial Tests

On Monday, Mr. Carter is scheduled to speak to the National Association of Counties in Kansas City and the Communications Workers of America in Detroit. Those appearances could be crucial tests of the president's effort to reassert his own leadership role and reverse the sinking political fortunes of his administration.

Mr. Powell's comments on decontrol of gasoline prices and actions to deal with the recession the administration is now forecasting were one of the first concrete pronouncements since the president's scheduled speech at Camp David last week.

Both Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal had advocated a lifting of price controls on gasoline as a means to reduce gasoline demand and deal with the immediate problem of gasoline lines.

Money Drain

Mr. Powell said the administration has estimates that lifting of price controls would raise the price of gasoline to as much as \$1.50 a gallon, draining "tens of billions of dollars from the economy and significantly adding to the consumer price index."

The president's decision to maintain price controls on gasoline strongly suggested that he also will continue the present schedule of phasing in the decontrol of domestic crude oil prices and will maintain the gasoline allocation system. Proposals to decontrol gasoline and crude oil prices immediately and to scrap the allocation system were the principal options Mr. Carter had in dealing with the short-term problem of the gasoline lines.

Administration officials reportedly were deeply divided on the question of ending controls and those divisions, according to some early accounts, contributed to the president's decision to cancel the energy speech last week. Mr. Powell said yesterday that the argument

over whether to continue the controls "basically has been over for some time."

More Information

Mr. Powell said there was "general agreement" in the group that "this is not the time to be making decisions" to deal with the coming recession because more information on the direction of the economy is needed.

The White House spokesman thus appeared to rule out any major changes in administration economic policy as a result of the Camp David talks.

Congressional leaders who met with the president said yesterday that Mr. Carter is exploring the possibility of resubmitting his "real wage insurance" proposal, which would provide tax breaks to workers who accept modest pay increases.

But the congressional sources indicated that Mr. Carter would resubmit the proposal only if organized labor — a major factor in its earlier defeat — showed more enthusiasm.

Last night, the president continued the Camp David talks by conferring with 10 religious leaders. Unlike his discussions on the specifics of energy and economic policy, the unusual session appeared to be part of Mr. Carter's effort to deal with the general condition of U.S. society as he moves toward politically crucial decisions on domestic policies.

White House officials gave no

hint of when the Camp David "domestic summit conference" would end, except to say that it would continue through today.

Mr. Powell said the president would meet this morning with group to discuss employment policy and this afternoon with another group made up of state and local officials.

The political stakes in the outcome of the talks were stressed yesterday by Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers and one of those who met with Mr. Carter to discuss the economy.

Mr. Fraser said that the administration is "probably at the point of no return."

"This administration has to convey to the American people its problems confronting our society and it has to be believable and has to be acceptable," he said.

Rand Corp. Study Says

U.S. Underestimates Synthetic Fuel Cost

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT) — An analysis prepared by the Rand Corp. for the Energy Department concludes that any crash effort to build synthetic fuel plants in the United States would cost billions of dollars more than the initial estimates and could crowd out other investments that would bolster industrial productivity and help control inflation.

The draft report of the analysis concludes that there has been a systematic underestimation of the costs of large-scale energy-processing plants of the kind the Carter administration plans to sponsor under a high-priority synthetic-fuels program now being put together. Typically, such plants would convert coal to oil or gaseous fuel, or extract oil from shale rock.

The Rand Corp. is a research institute in Santa Monica, Calif., that prepares studies for the Defense Department and other government organizations. The report's senior author, Edward Merrow, said in a telephone interview that he had told the Energy Department that any attempt to create by 1990 a synthetic-fuel production capacity in excess of one million barrels a day might not be successful.

Disagreement

Alvin Alm, the Energy Department's assistant secretary for policy, who was briefed by Mr. Merrow in June, said, "I certainly don't agree with him you can't go above one million barrels a day. Mr. Alm noted that the House has approved a 1990 goal of two million barrels a day, though he hinted that the administration might ask the Senate to lower it.

A budget official said that President Carter was likely to settle on a goal of one million to two million barrels a day at an overall cost of \$40 billion to \$80 billion. Some of this, presumably a large fraction, would come from private companies, the official said, but just how much would have to be decided by Mr. Carter.

Privately, officials in several agencies expressed concern that the president, in his eagerness to appear to be solving the country's energy problems, would commit the government to too much too early. "A lot of people would like to hold it at one million barrels a day or below," one economist said, until it becomes clear that even this relatively modest goal can be achieved without wasteful spending and disturbance to other heavy-investment projects.

"It's not clear to me we'll know 10 years from now the real energy technologies that will take us into the next century," the economist said. "If we go too fast one-way, we forego the opportunity to develop other technologies later. The government's ability to identify the most promising path has never been very high."

The Rand Corp. report concluded that "cost estimation for new technologies is a difficult and uncertain task." For energy plants of the synthetic-fuel variety, the report said, actual costs have averaged 2.5 times the estimated costs. Mr. Merrow, the report's senior author, said that three-fold cost overruns were "not uncommon" for chemical and energy plants that involved new technology, and that some plants' final costs had run to five times initial estimates.

Learned Lessons

"I hope we've learned a lesson from that," said Mr. Alm, the Energy Department official. "We're looking very cautiously at projected process plants."

The report said that costs had exceeded estimates in industrial, public-works and weapons develop-

ment projects for a variety of reasons. Among them, it said, are changes during construction of the size or performance characteristics of a project. A second reason, it said, was excessive speed in scheduling. "Compressed schedules cause both higher cost and poor system performance," the report said.

In addition, Mr. Merrow said, cramming too many plants into a "first wave" risks saddling the country with a technology that may be outdated by the time the plants are running.

Congressional Study Doubts Impact

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Even with substantial U.S. government incentives, synthetic fuels will not make much of a dent in U.S. oil imports until the next

century, a congressional study concluded yesterday.

The study by the Congressional Research Service, part of the Senate's legislative staff, cast considerable doubt on the ability of synthetic fuels to replace foreign oil anytime soon.

It said that even with big government subsidies, commercial use of liquid synthetic fuels by 1990 is projected to be less than 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day.

The growth of the industry is expected to proceed slowly because its economic feasibility must still be established, technological advances must still be accomplished, environmental and regulatory uncertainties must still be addressed, basic energy policy issues remain unanswered, the study said.

Communists in Italy Drop 5 Leaders After Vote Loss

From Agency Dispatches

ROME, July 11 — Enrico Berlinguer remains leader of the Italian Communist Party after a dispute in the party leadership and a reshuffle of the party's executive — the secretariat — provoked by unprecedented Communist losses in the national elections last month.

The party announced the reshuffle after its 169th national congress, which ended on June 3 and 4, the Communist Party lost four percentage points, 30.4 percent of the vote in elections for the Chamber of Deputies, was their first electoral setback since World War II.

Pietro Ingrao, a hardliner who had given up the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies to combine Mr. Berlinguer's given a large honorary position in charge of the party's research on state reform.

berto Munici and Alessandro Natta.

Mr. Pajetta, a veteran hardliner, had challenged Mr. Berlinguer's leadership. Mr. Natta is one of Berlinguer's closest aides. Mr. Chiaramonte and Mr. Napolitano, who was put in charge of the organization — are longstanding Berlinguer supporters.

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Indian Ocean, Australia Catch Fallout From Skylab

(Continued from Page 1)

central Canada, north of Montreal and Ottawa, and the state of Maine. Earlier today, when it appeared Skylab might shower pieces on North America, NASA ordered it to start tumbling in space. That reduced the drag on the craft, and extended its life long enough for it to clear the continent.

A radio signal was sent to fire nitrogen thrusters which started the craft "tumbling and rolling" at an altitude of 92 miles. Confirmation that the maneuver worked came when Skylab passed within range of a tracking station in Madrid.

The action delayed Skylab's fiery re-entry about 30 minutes; on that timetable, the tons of Skylab debris

that had not burn up should have fallen harmlessly into the Indian Ocean.

"We decided to change our plan and initiate the tumble early to allow us an extra 30 minutes to get back over the Indian Ocean," Smith said. "If we didn't do it, we would increase the likelihood of coming down over North America and picking up the possibility of North Africa."

The sudden shift in predictions indicated the difficulty in forecasting the demise of an orbital vehicle. The rate at which it falls depends on variations in gravitational pull over ocean and land areas, weather and solar activity.

Defense Department media and engineering teams were alerted around the world to provide assistance requested by any country. The Federal Aviation Administration was warning aircraft away from possible reentry zones, as the Justice Department was set to handle liability claims worldwide.

Skylab was launched May 14, 1973, and was inhabited by the different teams of U.S. astronauts for periods up to 84 days. It has been floating around as a piece of space junk since the last crew abandoned it in February, 1974.

Its final orbit was No. 34,981.

Germans Find Cans Of Gas From WWI

HANNOVER, West Germany, July 11 (UPI) — Soldiers found and removed 29 cans of mustard gas — last used in battle more than 60 years ago — from a West German munitions area today, a military spokesman announced.

The cans of poison gas will be stored in a gas repository near Muenster, until the army begins destroying them next year.

Egypt Imprisons Spy

CAIRO, July 11 (Reuters) — An Egyptian, Abdel Moneim Hassan, has been sentenced to 15 years at hard labor for passing military secrets to Libya, a Defense Ministry official said yesterday.

Nixon to Travel To Mexico Today To Visit Shah

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 11 (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon will fly to Mexico City tomorrow to visit the Shah of Iran. Mr. Nixon's office announced today.

The brief statement said Mr. Nixon would return to his home here Friday. He is scheduled to host a party for the Shah on Sunday marking the 10th anniversary of the landing on the moon.

A week ago, Mr. Nixon said he would visit the Shah because "if the United States doesn't stand by our friends when they're in trouble, we're going to end up without any friends."

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has traveled from Iran to Egypt to Morocco to the Bahamas and finally to Mexico since his ouster from Iran in February's revolution. Mr. Nixon has referred to the Shah as his "friend for over 25 years."

Carter Signs Order to Raise Thermostats

WASHINGTON, (NYT) July 11 — President Carter signed a proclamation yesterday requiring that air-conditioning in commercial, government and most other public buildings be maintained at temperatures no lower than 78 degrees Fahrenheit this summer.

The sweeping order, signed at Camp David in Maryland as the president pressed his search for a new energy policy, goes into effect for nine months starting Monday. At the risk of substantial penalties, it also requires that heating raise temperatures no higher than 65 degrees Fahrenheit next winter.

The Department of Energy has estimated that 200,000 to 400,000 barrels of oil a day would be saved through the temperature restrictions. While the order does not apply to homes, a department official said the Carter administration was asking that home thermostats be raised this summer and lowered next winter to save energy.

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"I hope we've learned a lesson from that," said Mr. Alm, the Energy Department official. "We're looking very cautiously at projected process plants."

The report said that costs had exceeded estimates in industrial, public-works and weapons develop-

Briton Challenges U.S. Bar Against Gay Immigrants

(Continued from Page 1)

official, formal but polite, was telling a slender antique restorer that he could not enter the country because his label button read "Gay Pride."

Mr. Hill decided to fight. He called his San Francisco tour arranger, who is gay. The tour arranger called the owner of Mr. Hill's hotel, a gay-oriented hotel. The hotel owner called Dan Knutson, an attorney for a San Francisco legal firm called Gay Rights Advocates, and this was born Hill vs. Richmond, the U.S. District Court case that names as a defendant Dr. Julius Richmond, supervisor of the U.S. Public Health Service and surgeon general of the United States.

The lawsuit, scheduled for trial on Aug. 13, contends that homosexuality is not either "pathological" or a "mental defect," particularly in light of the recent American Psychiatric Association and American Psychological Association actions removing homosexuality from their lists of mental disorders. Homosexuality, the argument goes, is not a medical condition. So any examination to determine homosexuality (as now required by immigration law) would not be a medical examination, the lawsuit argues — and therefore would be outside the statutory authority of the Public Health Service.

No statistics are kept on the number of homosexuals turned away at U.S. borders. The lawsuit was filed in his suit and he said he was bisexual. "By and large," says Monica Bell, deputy director of the U.S. Immigration Service, "we're not in the business of stopping people at the border and inquiring of everyone who goes through."

"What is your sexual preference?" . . . Quite frankly we don't have time to go through all 31 categories to see if they're inadmissible to the United States.

"But on the other hand, when someone presents himself . . . If someone were to come through with a sweatshirt saying, 'I am a practicing prostitute,' and he proved it, they'd be subjected to exactly the same procedure."

Visiting Dignitaries

The vacation has been a remarkable one for Carl Hill, London, and had never before seen the United States. After his airport troubles, he and Mr. Mason were taken in as small-scale visiting dignitaries; they were asked to walk at the head of the Gay Freedom Day parade, and San Francisco Mayor

Dianne Feinstein publicly apologized to them for the trouble they had been through.

"People just have been absolutely amazing," Mr. Hill said. "That in itself was amazing." Mr. Hill said that Mr. Mason has returned to London, where he edits the Gay News. Mr. Hill will stay in the United States "on parole," a technical immigration Service term meaning he has physically entered the United States but has not been officially admitted until his trial.

He has received flowers, tickets to the King Tut exhibition, and an invitation to stay in an elegant house in Pacific Heights. He still thinks about the immigration official who plucked him out of the Pan Am passport line. "I'd very much like to meet the guy who started all this," Mr. Hill said. "I'd like to talk to him and find out how he feels."

Inner Circle of Carter Advisers Concerned, Hostile

Barricaded White House Certain Kennedy Seeks Bid

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Sen. Edward Kennedy's advisers have decided that the senator is seriously interested in the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination.

They are so concerned about it, they recently tried — without success — to head off a meeting on the subject between Sen. Kennedy and President Carter's top advisers.

But Mr. Carter did ask Sen. Kennedy to introduce the bill, and the two appeared at a White House press conference June 21 — although the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, and aide Hamilton Jordan reportedly had advised Mr. Carter against joining forces with the senator.

Sen. Kennedy hopes to help create a political climate so favorable to Mr. Carter that the president ultimately will decide to withdraw from a bid for reelection. Said one: "It would be a serious miscalculation to think that Jimmy Carter would not enter every primary. He will fight every step of the way."

The White House assessment of the Kennedy position, reversing an earlier view, has evolved as Mr. Carter has sunk lower and lower in public opinion polls — even to the point of being outpolled by some Republican presidential contenders. At the same time, Sen. Kennedy's lead over Mr. Carter among

Democrats polled has reached a margin of 2-1.

Instead of seeking the senator's support to bolster Mr. Carter's shaky political base, White House aides have been holding him at arm's length by keeping him off White House invitation lists. And White House aides, including Georgian Frank Moore, the congressional liaison chief, encouraged the circulation of Mr. Carter's remark last month that if Sen. Kennedy runs, "I'll whip his ass."

Sen. Kennedy says he is mystified. Pointing out that he continues to disclaim any interest in running for president in 1980, he reiterates his intention to support Mr. Carter

and expects the president to be re-elected. He said he recently sent two letters to the Federal Elections Commission disavowing any activities conducted in behalf of a Kennedy candidacy by fund-raising committees in Colorado and three other states.

At times, Sen. Kennedy has incurred the displeasure not only of White House aides, but of Mr. Carter himself because of the senator's criticism of some presidential programs, including Mr. Carter's national health insurance legislation, his budget-balancing efforts and his gradual decontrol of oil prices.

But overall, Sen. Kennedy has

been a strong supporter of Carter measures. On June 8, for instance, he decided to abandon his own trucking deregulation bill, which closely resembled an administration bill, and supported the Carter measure instead.

Warm and Friendly

Sen. Kennedy says he telephoned Mr. Carter and, during "a warm and friendly" conversation, offered to introduce the administration bill "if that was consistent with their views." A week went by, and Sen. Kennedy heard nothing further — except for press reports about Mr. Carter's "I'll whip his ass" remark.

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Sen. Kennedy Monday at a health-care conference in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

News Analysis

Focus of Worldwide U.S. Military Strength at Issue

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — The new arms race is likely to see the United States' military strength at issue in the coming years, as the Soviet Union's military strength grows and the United States' military strength is tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean.

The United States' military strength is being tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. The United States' military strength is being tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. The United States' military strength is being tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean.

The evolution of such a strategy is all the more important because since 1973 U.S. military responsibilities have expanded beyond the familiar areas of central and northern Europe, the Mediterranean and the northwest Pacific. The Indian Ocean and the Gulf, the South China Sea between Vietnam and the Philippines, and possibly the Caribbean will become regions of increased U.S. military responsibility, they believe.

The growing political and economic importance of these areas has been accompanied by a steady expansion of Soviet naval power. Adm. Harry Train, the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, estimated recently that the Soviet Union was outpacing the United States and its Atlantic Alliance partners by from 20 to 40 percent in naval outlays alone.

When considering the dependence of the United States and its allies on Gulf oil supplies, Adm. Train said, "It is very sobering to reflect that the largest full-time naval presence in the Indian Ocean is not from Western nations, but from the Soviet Union, which has no need" for the oil.

He added: "The Indian Ocean is not the only area penetrated by Soviet naval powers. Although there is no evidence that Vietnam has granted Russia base rights, Soviet destroyers are using the port of Da Nang and Russian technicians are building a radio monitoring station at Cam Ranh Bay in that country."

Robert Taft of Ohio and Sen. Hart have advocated a 10-year advanced-technology shipbuilding program to fit future strategic requirements. This program would include a mix of nuclear and conventional attack submarines, small aircraft carriers for short-takeoff aircraft, "to be procured in large numbers" and hovercraft and hydrofoils for antisubmarine missions.

No general strategy can be developed without taking into account the changes in land warfare resulting from the advent of precision-guided munitions for use against tanks and aircraft. In this field, however, there are also critics who say that the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies have gone too far in building a defensive strategy around such weapons without considering other strategic needs.

Fuels Disclosing Amount

Italy D. S. House Votes Funds

Votel for Foreign Intelligence

By Katherine Ellison

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — The House last night approved a billion-dollar intelligence authorization bill on a voice vote after a move to disclose how much money Congress was authorizing for the intelligence agencies.

The measure now goes back to the Senate.

It is the House's first attempt to limit the intelligence agencies' budget. The House's first attempt to limit the intelligence agencies' budget. The House's first attempt to limit the intelligence agencies' budget.

Rep. Bill Burton, D-Mo., said, "The act of disclosure would only be symbolic and it would lead to revelations of more and more detail about the intelligence budget." He maintained that Rep. Mazzoli's attempt "represents a lack of confidence in the intelligence agencies" and in congressional oversight.

Rep. Mazzoli, a member of the House Committee on Intelligence, said that The New York Times and The Washington Post have "routinely run" estimates of the agencies' figures that are "based on the money."

Traditionalist Concept

Critics argue that in the words of Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the program is "traditionalist in concept" and seeks to prevent Soviet naval growth from proceeding "too rapidly" rather than reversing the trend of Soviet expansion "through conceptual or technological innovation."

Sen. Hart and other critics say that changes in weapons technology have increased the vulnerability of individual surface ships, including aircraft carriers, during the last 20 years.

Adm. Train and other naval officers answer that improved electronic warfare capabilities and better defense weapon systems will make allied fleets "in the future" more survivable than they are today.

A third group contends that no matter how effective weapons systems appear in development, there remains the strong possibility that by the time they have been deployed Soviet technology will have produced counter weapons that will reduce the effectiveness of the new U.S. arms.

AMA Says Tests

Show Latrile

Can Be Fatal

CHICAGO, July 11 (UPI) —

Latrile, the disputed cancer treatment made from the pits of apocryphal, poisons and bitter almonds, can kill, the American Medical Association said today.

The AMA based its allegation on the research findings of Dr. Janardan Khadkekar at Evanston (Ill.) Hospital and Northwestern University Medical School. Dr. Khadkekar fed Latrile to groups of tumor-infected rats to study the effects of the substance, also known as amygdalin. He reported not only a progressive increase in the size of the tumors, but also death rates as high as 56.8 percent from cyanide poisoning in three of the study groups.

Cancer sufferers can legally obtain Latrile in some states, but it is not approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration and cannot be legally transported across state lines.

The AMA said that the Evanston studies show the substance is not innocuous, as its proponents claim, but that it can kill and so should not be given even to the terminally ill.

By a 17 to 0 vote, the committee passed the first over immigration legislation since 1965. An identical bill is due to be acted on soon by the House Judiciary Committee.

Under the bill, which is expected to pass both houses of Congress, the number of refugees allowed routinely into this country in a year would be increased from 17,000 to 50,000.

It also gives the president unlimited ability to allow more refugees into the United States in an emergency after consulting with Congress.

The new law, if passed will not affect the short-term refugee situation.

est Protests

German Move

Berlin Status

SCOW, July 11 (AP) —

The United States, Britain and France formally protested to the Soviet Union East Germany's abolition of the last symbols of foreign authority in East Berlin, the Embassy here said yesterday.

A protest concerned last night's unanimous vote by the German Peoples Chamber to the appointment of its 66 East deputies by the East Berlin Council. The move, obviously with Moscow's approval, is cited by the West as the most serious breach to date of the 1971 powers agreement on Berlin, med sources said.

The protest said that East Germany had violated wartime and war agreements on Berlin, including the 1971 accord, which the United States signed. That agreement, the protest said, applied to Berlin and explicitly does not any signatory to make a unilateral change in the area.

The Soviet position, as outlined by Pravda, is that the treaty applies only to West Berlin. The protest also stated that unilateral decision by East Germany can affect the legal situation in Berlin.

million this year — believed to be the largest aid program for Vietnam by a non-Communist nation — conditional on Hanoi's agreement to slow down the outflow of boat people.

Monday the Foreign Ministry called in the Vietnamese ambassador to Tokyo, Nguyen Giap, to brief him on a conference at Bali earlier this month attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

Officials who went to the conference with Foreign Minister Sumitomo Sonoda said the Vietnamese ambassador had called on Japan to halt its aid to Vietnam, but that all had agreed on the need for Vietnam to halt the flow of refugees.

But the Japanese stopped short of telling Mr. Giap that aid would be conditional on a Vietnamese pledge to act on the refugee question. And Western diplomats said that they doubted if Japan is willing "to put the screws on Vietnam on aid."

European Rights Unit

USSELS, July 11 (AP) —

The United States' military strength is being tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. The United States' military strength is being tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. The United States' military strength is being tested in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean.

Only three out of 561 refugees in Japan have been given the right to stay permanently. Another 12 refugees have been offered the chance to settle and are elsewhere in the Far East.

The Japanese government seeks to help on refugee problems by making economic aid worth \$65 million this year.

Japan appears to be in a quandary with Vietnam. It has acknowledged the seriousness of the refugee question by agreeing at Bali to

quintuple its aid to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to \$25 million this year, but it does not wish to confront Hanoi by cutting off aid.

Japan values its "dialogue" with Vietnam, said the official, and does not want to threaten its "channels" to Hanoi by breaking an aid agreement for 1979 reached in principle by Mr. Sonoda and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh in Tokyo last December.

But the Japanese still hope to influence Hanoi's actions through aid since they have not yet signed the final documents committing funds tied to purchases of Japanese medicines, pesticides and spare parts urgently needed by Vietnam for trucks, motor bikes and other items.

No Rescue Plans

In addition, Japan has yet to discuss aid to Vietnam for next fiscal year, which would under normal circumstances again be at least \$65 million — and could rise within the framework of an expanding total official aid program of \$3.3 billion this year.

The Japanese government, which sees the refugee problem almost exclusively in financial terms, is so far not willing to consider emergency rescue plans for refugees at sea, where thousands are believed to have already died.

The official ruled out the dispatch of Japanese naval vessels to the South China Sea off Vietnam to pick up refugees on the grounds that Japan's Peace Constitution of 1947 outlaws dispatch of Japanese forces abroad. (Japanese Navy ships have, however, paid goodwill visits to Singapore and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.)

The official dismissed the idea that Japan, whose ocean-going ships are far more numerous in the South China Sea than those of any other country, could make an international impact by mounting a rescue scheme.

"We pick up these unfortunate people drifting at sea whenever we see them," said a Japanese shipping executive, "that is old-established seamen's ethics."

"Sometimes we bring them back to Japan at our own expense," he said. "But there are problems here, Japan is a single ethnic group and the Japanese generally feel no obligation to help complete strangers at all, hence the stinginess of Japan's aid program in the past."

"As for refugees who come here they'd be very miserable if they had to stay, everyone knows that. There's just no chance at all that they'd be accepted by the Japanese."

The new law permits refugees to be admitted from anywhere in the world. Now, they can only be allowed into the country as refugees if they are fleeing from Communist rule or have been dislocated in the Middle East. They would be given permanent status under the new law instead of the current two-year conditional entry.

The surge of refugees from Indochina, running at the rate of about 65,000 a month, as well as the more than 4,000 a month leaving the Soviet Union, has put pressure on the administration and also produced strong congressional support for allowing more refugees into the United States.

7 Reportedly Killed In Thai Rebel Raid

BANGKOK, July 11 (UPI) — Thai Communist insurgents blew up an armored rail car escorting a payroll train in southern Thailand, killing seven policemen, a Bangkok newspaper reported today.

After an explosion knocked out one of two armored cars guarding the train, the other armored car fired on the attackers, forcing them to retreat, the English-language Bangkok Post said.

U.S. Agency: Mail's Pace Is Snail's Pace

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, July 11 — If somebody at the Department of Energy came up with an idea for solving the energy crisis, chances are it would get lost in the interoffice mail.

The department's inspector-general reported yesterday that the agency's Washington headquarters loses 126,000 pieces of mail a year — a stack 1,270 feet high, more than twice as tall as the Washington Monument.

J.K. Mansfield, who based his calculations on sample mailings earlier this year, said the amount of mail lost would almost certainly be worse if incorrectly addressed mail were counted. In the samples, all addresses were verified before mailing.

Mail delivery time is nothing to brag about either. On the average, it takes 2.25 days for mail to get from one to another of the department's seven Washington offices.

Appressed of the problem, William Heffelfinger, the department's director of administration, took to a memorandum attached to the inspector-general's report, Mr. Heffelfinger said that major

actions had already been taken, including a notice to all employees "calling their attention to the necessity for correct addresses on internal mail and informing them how to address mail."

Mr. Heffelfinger also reported the development of a "Users' Short Course" to teach proper procedures to the clerical staff. An aide said that the course takes about an hour and emphasizes use of proper titles and abbreviations and, for messages to the outside world, ZIP codes.

There also were more conventional measures in Mr. Heffelfinger's list, such as hiring extra workers in the mail room — along with a masterpiece of bureaucratic calling for "adjustments in administrative procedures to minimize the disruption caused by personnel relocations."

Asked what that means, an employee said, "Nobody moves."

With all systems go, Mr. Heffelfinger said he hoped to deliver all correctly addressed mail within eight working hours between office buildings and within four working hours inside the same building.

But he set no deadline for achieving his goals.

O Los Angeles Times

Spurred by Worldwide Surge of Exiles

Congress Moving to Ease Refugee Entry Into U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, (NYT) July 11 — The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday approved unanimously a bill that would significantly facilitate the entry into the United States of large numbers of Indochinese and other refugees.

By a 17 to 0 vote, the committee passed the first over immigration legislation since 1965. An identical bill is due to be acted on soon by the House Judiciary Committee.

Under the bill, which is expected to pass both houses of Congress, the number of refugees allowed routinely into this country in a year would be increased from 17,000 to 50,000.

It also gives the president unlimited ability to allow more refugees into the United States in an emergency after consulting with Congress.

The new law, if passed will not affect the short-term refugee situation.

Japan Cuts Back Its Refugee Program, Will Take 100

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, July 11 (NYT) — Japan expects to give permanent settlement here to fewer than 100 Indochinese refugees despite its pledge to accept up to 500 refugees under an expanded program announced three months ago, a senior government official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said in an interview that Japan's lack of experience in dealing with refugees and the wish of refugees to settle elsewhere, notably in the United States, were reasons why the numbers are small.

The government is embarrassed by Japan's showing in settling refugees here. A coming United Nations conference on refugees at Geneva, July 20-21, will be largely a "pledging session" where countries will offer to take more refugees, the official said, following a U.S. pledge last month to take 14,000 refugees a month.

Conditional Aid

Only three out of 561 refugees in Japan have been given the right to stay permanently. Another 12 refugees have been offered the chance to settle and are elsewhere in the Far East.

The Japanese government seeks to help on refugee problems by making economic aid worth \$65 million this year.

million this year — believed to be the largest aid program for Vietnam by a non-Communist nation — conditional on Hanoi's agreement to slow down the outflow of boat people.

Monday the Foreign Ministry called in the Vietnamese ambassador to Tokyo, Nguyen Giap, to brief him on a conference at Bali earlier this month attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

Officials who went to the conference with Foreign Minister Sumitomo Sonoda said the Vietnamese ambassador had called on Japan to halt its aid to Vietnam, but that all had agreed on the need for Vietnam to halt the flow of refugees.

But the Japanese stopped short of telling Mr. Giap that aid would be conditional on a Vietnamese pledge to act on the refugee question. And Western diplomats said that they doubted if Japan is willing "to put the screws on Vietnam on aid."

Japan appears to be in a quandary with Vietnam. It has acknowledged the seriousness of the refugee question by agreeing at Bali to



WELCOME TO FRANCE — An Indochina refugee shakes hands with French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand Tuesday after arrival at Charles de Gaulle Airport from Singapore with 165 other refugees, on a plane chartered by the party.

Paying Twice for Oil

Saudi Arabia's decision to pump an extra billion barrels of oil a day derives from its "historic friendly relationship with the United States," the White House says. Nonsense. The decision flows from an assessment of its own economic and political interests. The truly "friendly" act would have been to pump a larger quantity of oil, at a price closer to the cost of production. For the Saudis to join in raising the price of oil a crushing 61 percent in this year alone, and then to be thanked for agreeing to sell more of it, makes the head spin.

Yes, at this time, the United States needs the oil. But Saudi Arabia needs, if not the cash, then the protection, reassurance and good will it hopes it is buying with the extra supply. It is enough for the United States to pay once, in dollars. It is bad policy to accept uncritically the notion that it must pay a second time, in "friendship."

There are at least two reasons why this is so. First, it feeds the disposition among Americans to avoid the hard choices that Jimmy Carter is reportedly weighing at Camp David. A nation schooled to look abroad for its next million barrels of oil is a nation seemingly bent on digging itself deeper into a hole. Saudi friendship is a convenience, even a necessity, for the United States

at a moment when it is wallowing in uncertainty, but the convenience works against the larger need for discipline.

Moreover, it is subject to change. The president unwittingly made the point by saying he had received Crown Prince Fahd's personal commitment on the production rise. What is the value of a personal commitment from one member of the fractionated family that currently runs Saudi Arabia? It will take a few months, but only a few months to tell.

The second reason "friendship" is a poor foundation for policy is that it invites the Saudis to ask for payment in political kind — specifically, in U.S. pressure on Israel to accommodate the PLO. The Saudis seem to be getting more explicit in this regard. It is their privilege to ask. But they should not be accommodated out of friendship.

The United States has under way a Palestinian initiative that is the most serious and promising of any launched from any quarter in 30 years. The Saudis, whose discreet assistance could be of great value, have chosen to obstruct the initiative, undermining the very cause they profess to hold dear. For oil, the United States must make certain adjustments. For friendship, it must wait for another day.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What Nicaragua Doesn't Need

Concerning Nicaragua, the United States could usefully take a lesson in tactics from the shrewdest revolutionary in Latin America. Fidel Castro recently remarked that the best thing Cuba could do for the Sandinista rebels was to do nothing for them. In other words, for Cuba to sponsor or send arms to the Nicaraguan guerrillas would arouse a clamor for U.S. military intervention.

The United States is in an analogous position. It can do incalculable harm to the people it wants most to help by appearing to be the sole and final arbiter of the ideological complexion of any post-Somoza regime.

U.S. moral credit in Nicaragua is slim. It is a little late in the day, after four decades of involvement with the Somoza dynasty, for the United States to insist that any successor to President Somoza's regime must now meet Washington's test of moderate democracy. By promising to resign if the United States would somehow salvage his National Guard, Somoza is in effect asking Washington to treat Nicaragua as a protectorate, which is it.

seems, the classic status of countries before they become Cubas.

This hardly means that the administration must be passive. Nicaragua is an impoverished country that has been ravaged by civil war. It will need economic assistance, which the United States is in the best position to provide. But the more important distinction is that U.S. concern for a democratic solution is shared by countries like Costa Rica and Venezuela.

By working jointly with governments that are not compromised by past support for the Somoza dictatorship, the United States has a fair chance of strengthening the moderate center in Nicaragua. It is this course which the State Department appears now to be pursuing. U.S. diplomacy could be done were it to press publicly for too much. What Nicaragua does not need is a political solution that unmistakably bears the label, "Made in USA."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Everybody's Pops

A few years ago, someone discovered that white-haired Arthur Fiedler, the conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, was not truly Santa Claus. He had a temper; he liked to make money; he was contemptuous of those who pestered him for autographs; and he even professed a distaste for children that would have pleased W.C. Fields. Pedantic music lovers, and a few who were merely serious, pointed out that Mr. Fiedler's concerts appealed to those who preferred to hear only the music they had liked before sitting down in the concert hall.

And yet even taken together, all these cavils end up helping to define a man who played a congenial and important role in U.S. music and U.S. life. Because he grasped John Dewey's principle that to understand

something one must first be interested in it, he stirred an interest in music among more Americans than probably anyone since John Philip Sousa. Without pontificating about his role, or mistaking the conductor's podium for a lecture platform, Mr. Fiedler conveyed a lesson that others could not: music pleases. It can also do a great deal more, but not unless one has first been pleased by it.

A writer in this newspaper once observed that Arthur Fiedler conducted with "jolly ebullience." He conveyed just that to innumerable audiences. His death, at 84, deprives Boston of a human landmark and the United States of a great, instinctive teacher.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Carter as a Disaster

To date, Mr. Carter has been a disaster as a leader on the energy issue and for 10 years, Congress has been even worse.

The key to resurrecting Mr. Carter's battered presidency lies in a bold dramatic move in the next few days.

However, the president cannot solve the

nation's energy problems alone. Congress must put aside its decade-long paralysis and function as a truly national legislature.

The public must also cease hunting for scapegoats and accept the reality of the fuel shortage and prepare for genuine self-sacrifice.

— From the Boston Globe.

International Opinion

ETA Terrorism in Spain

Terror by groups within the ETA organization is provoking armed police action which in its turn leads to a further escalation of violence.

The paramount issue [facing Spain] is the one of regional autonomy which is now being discussed in the Cortes. Observers voice surprise over the amount of objections that the government raises against the suggestions.

The tough attitude by the government at this breaking point is surely motivated in part by cautiousness towards the military and the police forces, where many chiefs still find it hard to adjust to democratic rules.

It remains for the government to carry out completely a necessary reorganization of, above all, the para-military police, Policia Armada and Guardia Civil.

— From the Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 12, 1904

NEW YORK — At Oyster Bay recently, where Mr. Roosevelt is enjoying his summer vacation, a Negro clergyman entered a barber's shop and requested to be shaved. The barber politely refused, according to the custom of white barbers, telling the clergyman: "Your color is against you." The clergyman turned to the patrons in the shop, asking: "Are you gentlemen going to allow a Christian man of character and education to be treated this way just because of his color?" No reply was forthcoming, and finally the barber turned him into the street. The minister threatens law proceedings and is invoking the aid of Mr. Roosevelt, the friend of Negroes.

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1929

BERLIN — The German government too, it is announced in the newspapers here this evening, will belatedly join other nations in protesting against the new U.S. tariff. Already it is being pointed out that the United States is sending into Germany some 2 billion marks worth of goods every year, while Germany is exporting to the United States goods to the value of barely a third that amount. Higher U.S. tariff rates, most diplomats hold, would handicap international trade by imposing artificial barriers to the exchange of goods. The Nationalist paper sharply criticizes the government for having held Germany aloof from the protest for so long.



On Gunboat Diplomacy in the Mideast

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Saudi Arabia's decision last week to increase its oil production and steady the world market was a prudent move in a situation of mounting danger and some hysteria. It postpones that danger but certainly does not end it. The danger comes from panic and anger in the Western industrial countries. In the United States, certainly, the latest rise in oil prices has produced a popular will for drastic solutions which weighs heavily upon President Carter at Camp David.

The Saudi Arabians have found themselves in an unexpected and extremely unpleasant situation. They used to rely on the United States as protector and steady influence in the Middle East. They now must supply the steadiness themselves. That is a good deal to ask of the clan leaders of a nomadic desert country of some 5 million people, itself experiencing the most severe social strains as a result of an inundation of petrodollars and invasion by foreigners.

Talk of military solutions to the oil crisis now can be heard in the Western countries, and particularly in the United States. It is foolish talk as yet, but foolish actions nonetheless cannot completely be ruled out. There are two factors behind it. One is calculated threat by Western officials, as yet little more than bluff and warning. The other is the rage of ordinary people in the industrial countries who discover themselves the victims of forces they cannot control but which they can easily identify. The Arabs put the oil price up. It follows that the Arabs can bring it down again.

The U.S. Army has announced plans for a 110,000-man "Unilateral Corps." Defense Secretary Harold Brown declares that the United States would intervene in the Gulf and Indian Ocean if its vital interests were in jeopardy.

Washington explains, of course, that its actions would be meant to defend U.S. friends in the Middle East against their enemies. Reports from Washington speak of possible "foreign-supported rebellions" in Saudi Arabia, or of that country's invasion from Southern Yemen. Both these are imaginable. But more likely is nonforeign-supported rebellion or unrest or a takeover there by people who want to check the furious pace of change in Saudi Arabia which would mean the disruption of social structures, tradition, and religion. What does the Unilateral Corps, with its attached air, marine, and naval units, do then?

If you like military scenarios, there is a more interesting one than U.S. military intervention into the internal social and political upheaval of an Arab country. That one recalls Vietnam, rightly or wrongly. This second scenario is one which generalists do not talk about in public, but which many people in the Western capitals — and one presumes, many Arab leaders — have in the back of their minds. It is a straightforward military operation to seize and secure a major zone of oil production, either in an effort to impose control on supplies and prices, or to exercise a decisive level of intimidation.

Sabotage
Such an action would be a classical military operation within the competence — one presumes — of any of the major Western countries. The oil wells might be sabotaged before they were seized, but sabotage can be fixed and wells brought back into production. There certainly would be resistance and harassment, but Arabia is not Vietnam. The main oil producers (Iraq and Iran aside) are underpopulated nomadic societies, not the dense, intensely politicized, structured and sophisticated kind of society which exists in Vietnam and China. To seize oil wells does not in any case require an effort to bring democratic government and a new way of life to the victims — as was the theory in Vietnam. Indeed, it would be quite the opposite: It would be a straightforward, "unilateral," and illegal seizure of another country's assets and territory, such as more powerful nations have done to the less powerful throughout history.

I say this to make it plain what we are talking about — or to be

exact, what people are not talking about, but thinking about. When Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said recently at the Air Force Academy that as a result of U.S. dependence upon imported oil, the United States "may be forced to use military force to preserve the oil flow," he went on to describe a case in which foreign force was used against one of the U.S. oil suppliers.

Americans would certainly prefer any military intervention to occur in the morally congenial conditions of defense of a friend against an enemy. But if a friendly major producing state ceased to be friendly even without foreign intervention or influence, it is hard to believe that what Washington would term the military option would automatically be ruled out.

The problem with military intervention is that Saudi Arabia is crucial. Control of another producer or of other producers would not decisively affect supplies or prices unless Saudi production remained

constant. Saudi Arabia is the only producer which, alone, can dominate the total situation. The question which follows military action would be, of course, what happens next. It would be like Suez, in 1956. The French, British, and Israelis were perfectly capable in 1956 of taking whatever they wanted to take in Egypt, as well as seizing control of the Suez Canal. Their fatal doubt was that they would know what to do with a sullen and rebellious Egypt when they had it. Would they not simply have created an intractable new problem for each old problem solved — if the old problems even were truly solved?

Degree of Obliquity

If there were a Western military intervention in the Middle East today, even a successful one, what else would follow? Possibly nothing. Nothing of crucial importance. The Soviet Union has itself begun to feel the bite of world inflation and recession. The Soviet govern-

ment has shown itself conservative, nonrisk-taking. The Western countries would voluntarily have assumed a degree of obliquity the Russians could profitably exploit. But the stakes are very high. They are stakes worth waging in a better cause than redundant conditioning and lavish cars and campers for Americans. The worst-case scenario is that this better cause is already here and it is getting more and more important with each day. It is named jobs, inflation, depression — economic crisis and political unrest in all of the Western industrial nations.

The Saudi Arabian leadership has shown that it understands these stakes, and the risks. At a time when the most important country in the world, the United States, has all but abdicated responsibility, the leaders of Saudi Arabia have taken responsibility upon themselves. That is a matter for international gratitude and obligation — and for apprehension as well.

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Carter on the Precipice

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter has reached the low point not only of his administration but perhaps of the postwar presidency. That is bad for the man and worse for the country; either he pulls things together in the immediate future or the rest of us are stuck with a virtual lame duck in the White House for the next 18 months.

Carter's celebrated cancellation of his energy speech may well have been the worst public relations blunder since Richard Nixon's "Saturday Night Massacre" (no other comparison intended). No "firestorm" of protest resulted but what did follow may have been worse. As an Atlanta businessman (et tu, Brute!) put it to the Wall Street Journal:

"People have said a lot of bad things about Nixon. They called him a liar and a cheat and a crook. But they never called him ineffectual. Ineffectual is just about the worst thing you can say about a president, and it's what people are saying about Carter."

Indeed they are, apparently even within his own administration, which appears disheartened and disconcerted — but not just because of the cancelled speech. In addition to that, and all it says about this administration's lack of an energy program:

• Inflation is running at an annual rate of about 13 percent and Carter has no effective program for dealing with it — not even wage and price controls, which he once again ruled out during his Camp David retreat.

• As the SALT debate begins,

the treaty is by no means assured of passage, particularly since Senate minority leader Howard Baker came out against it; and if majority leader Robert Byrd is right that the Russians have softened their position against amendments, ratification could be even further threatened.

• Carter is lacerated by defection and revolt within his own party, where Earl Warren's endorsement is widespread and growing; nor does the president seem to know how to deal with this phenomenon, or to discipline those who flout his leadership.

• The polls show that Carter would lose to Republican Ronald Reagan, if the election were being held today, while Sen. Baker trails the president by only 47 to 40 percent; this far ahead, the importance of these polls is to give further impetus to those Democrats who want to nominate Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., in 1980.

• Perhaps the unkindest cut of all is a poll of 10 Confederate states showing that Kennedy would carry every one of them, including Georgia, in primaries against Carter (Texas was not polled); disastrous for the president, black voters whose majorities carried most of these states for Carter in 1976 — opted for Kennedy, 60 to 29.

The only rays of political relief in this grim scene are the slight decline in unemployment last month and the mobilization of 20 Democratic governors at their Louisville meeting to endorse the president for renomination and re-election. Even the latter gesture was diluted by the fact that 12 other Democrat-

ic governors either abstained or opposed the endorsement.

Besides, the Democratic governors cannot recover Carter's position; neither can his Cabinet or his other policy advisors or his image-makers. All can give counsel and encouragement, put the best face on things, and stand by the captain of the ship. In the end, he and only he can make the decisions and give the performance that will begin the restoration of public confidence.

These decisions and that performance can only be in the field of energy policy. Long lines at the gasoline station; the threat of renewed shortages and further rising prices; next winter's impending scarcity and high cost of home fuel oil; the unvaried mastery of OPEC over the nations of the West, of which Carter is or should be the leader — all these shape the immediate public context in which Americans expect their president to act, decisively and persuasively.

The latter word is important. One of Carter's signal weaknesses has been a preoccupation with the details of program and policy, for which a more confident president would have been willing to rely on hired thinkers, and a concurrent disinterest in the vital politics of winning public acceptance of what he proposes. But presidents are elected fundamentally to carry the country; and however high-minded Carter may be in eschewing politics, arm-twisting, jawboning and all the other arts of persuasion, he is only receding from the first duty of a political office.

Maybe what Carter needs is not just a televised speech on energy policy, but to take to the stump around the country for as long as required to convince Americans that a crisis is at hand demanding their sacrifice and cooperation and effort. Is the moment less important, for example, than the situation in the Middle East to which Carter so effectively devoted himself — all but exclusively — for long periods last fall and winter?

Of course not. And only when he regains the confidence of the country on energy can Carter hope to have it on SALT and the economy, much less in the politics of 1980.

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Letters

Expanding RFE/RL

Any totalitarian system has a well-known, obsessive fear of truthful publicity, and the dictatorships of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union make no exception.

One source of such publicity covering world events and focusing on East European and Soviet realities, East-West relations and Communist developments, has been Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) broadcasting in the languages of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

In concrete terms, thanks to RFE/RL's activities along the years, many lives have been saved, numerous prisoners of conscience have been released from prisons, labor camps and psychiatric wards, many broken families have been reunited, and quite a few human rights violations have been corrected and even prevented.

As an exile from Romania — a country whose apparently positive foreign policy is only surpassed by an extremely oppressive home policy and one of the worst records of human rights violations in the world, a fact also pointed out by Amnesty International — I firmly believe and propose that RFE/RL should also broadcast in a language of world-circulation (English) pro-

grams similar to the current ones. Then, truthful information covering East European, Soviet and Communist realities and developments, as publicized by RFE/RL, would also be available, on a regular, continuous basis, to any English-speaking audiences anywhere in the world.

A regular English-language service of RFE/RL could well bridge a substantial gap in the free flow of information and ideas between East and West. Furthermore, it would also bring about some improvement in the plight of millions of fellow human beings living in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and even encourage some liberalization there, at the same time defusing certain time-bomb effects of Communist propaganda meant for Western and Third World consumption.

Should you also share similar feelings to those expressed here, your support for the launching of a long overdue RFE/RL English-language service would definitely speed up its materialization, beneficial to all humanity. So why not do something about it now?

TIBERIU STOIAN,
Editor,
Romanian Service,
RFE/RL,
Munich.

SALT-2 Crisis Is Optional

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Not for the first time, some Europeans are confusing the contingent constitutional elements of political life. They are mistaking particular presidential particularities with a crisis of the president.

The Economist of London that, "If a treaty text on SALT-2 as important as SALT-2... now reopened by the Senate, of people might wonder why they could ever negotiate coherently with America: whether, in they have two competing arms to deal with."

Evidently a lot of people do understand that President Carter's SALT-2 crisis is a personal, systemic, crisis. Nothing in political or constitutional system made it inevitable. He brought this optional crisis by the choice made between the two competing Democratic parties.

One Democratic Party is the Wilson-Roosevelt-Truman-Nixon-Johnson tradition: It favors an energetic anti-totalitarian policy. The other, the "revisionist" Democratic Party, defined its opposition to U.S. commitment South Vietnam: It is deeply skeptical about the foreign policy pretensions of all Democratic presidents in this century, except Carter's.

The first "party" is repressed by Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia and Henry Jackson of Washington the second by Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and the Church of Idaho. Nothing pelled Carter to draw upon it. The stakes are very high in his appointments. Nothing pelled him to provide himself the narrowest range of foreign policy advice of any modern president.

Nothing compelled Carter to nominate Ted Sorenson as director of the CIA, a choice that confidence in the new president. Nothing compelled Carter to choose the McGovern camp defense adviser to be chief negotiator, when Paul Warnke was sent to the Senate were not six senators prepping take the drastic, disapproving of opposing the new president. Forty-one senators prepared to do so by his Warnke finished his confidant.

The nomination of Warnke an historic blunder. Not a Warnke negotiated a bad treaty, but, given the administration's "minimal deterrence" and its indifference to the strategic balance, and its attitudes, such a treaty was inevitable. The historic significance Warnke nomination is that the level of Senate alertness, alerted senators in SALT-2 really began the SALT-2 that is going on now in the

Deferential

Although the Senate effort, rejected 200 to 91, has been deferential, presidents in treaty-making, fact that today's Senate is deferential about SALT-2 is about the treaty, and all president responsible for little about the constitutional

The administration is not bothered by some rhetoric on flustering home to roving the debate about the Canal treaties, the administration, rightly, that should not be intimidated. Now the administration sways senators with polls that Americans are, as favor of arms agreements.

Furthermore, those most ardent supporters of SALT-2 are not unconvinced by what there is some heretofore questionable about attempts to amend a treaty already now rallying around were, until recently, entitled the principle that the should act to correct what considers executive branch mis-foreign policy.

Mistaken Use

People who favored, for the Cooper-Church and Voinovich amendments the Vietnam era — both meant designed to abridge the president's discretion as commander in chief — can hardly object to a sufficient number of voters consider a seriously misuse of the president's power make treaties.

The power to conduct war implied power of the commander in chief, clearly vested in the president, not Congress. The power to make treaties is clearly shared by the president and the Senate.

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Glomar Challenger 'Goes in the Hole' for Earth Science

Drilling Ship Probes Oceans' Mysteries — at Bedrock and Below

By Walter Sullivan
ABOARD GLOMAR CHALLENGER (NYT) — "Go in the hole!" shouted Glen Foss, the operations manager, and the command was echoed joyously across the floodlit drill platform and up into the towering derrick one recent evening.

The echo grew into a lusty cheer for the traditional command to start assembling the more than two miles of pipe that would link this drilling ship to the floor of the Pacific Ocean midway between Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands.

By the next day, the ship — the only one capable of such deep-sea drilling — was to bore into about 900 feet of sediment 11,300 feet be-

low the surface. The next step was to drill into the bedrock, as an international team of scientists aboard the Glomar Challenger seeks to learn more about the extremely hot water circulating through the rock. This superheated water can extract metals from the deep rock and, as it cools, concentrate them in veins or spread them on the sea floor.

Basic Problem

The properties of the bedrock will be tested in a variety of experiments, several of which have never been attempted at sea. The scientists hope to obtain the first integrated picture of the processes at work under the ocean floor.

One test could cast light on what

many regard as the basic problem in earth science: What is pulling or pushing great plates of the earth's crust apart on either side of the rifts on the ocean floor? It is the motion of the plates that moves continents, continuously changing geography.

Among experiments never before attempted in the deep ocean will be "hydrofracturing" of rock — a drilling technique used by oil companies on land to loosen oil-bearing formations. After the bit has been driven into the bedrock, it is raised slightly. A sleeve around the drill pipe is inflated to seal the cavity at the bottom of the hole, and water is pumped into it under pressure to crack the rock.

As the drill is re-lowered in the

oceanic experiment, a sonic imaging device in the drill stem will scan the sides of the bore hole for cracks whose orientation would indicate whether the sea-floor rock is being pushed or pulled away from the rift.

Another experiment not previously attempted will be collecting samples of the water that has been percolating through the rock. And three Soviet scientists will attempt the first magnetic measurements within the hole.

It is when all the observations — notably those bearing on water circulation in the rock and its effects — have been pieced together that the scientists hope to gain an integrated understanding of such sea-floor activity. They could then re-

interpret specimens collected at the 500 sites worldwide where Glomar Challenger has already drilled.

Probably the most surprising recent oceanic discovery has been evidence that hot water rises through rocks of the oceanic crust. It appears that while the hot water moves slowly — perhaps at a foot a year — it carries upward a large percentage of the heat flow from the earth's interior.

It had long been assumed that such heat flow was by conduction — the way heat moves through a stationary medium such as the metal of a radiator — and thus would be uniform across the sea floor. Instead, it has been found that the heat comes up through younger ocean floors in patches.

The patches, several miles wide, are thought to be the tops of rising columns of superheated water. Between the patches, sea water is believed to be subsiding through the rocks, and often through sediment overlying the rock, to be heated at a great depth and then rise in an upwelling plume of hot water.

The water seems to rise most readily through chimneys of rock that protrude through the sediment into open water, according to a report in the May 25 issue of Science. The implication is that the rock is more porous than the sediment. The authors, Columbia University geologists, were Drs. Roger Anderson, Michael Hobart and Marcus Langseth.

The three authors reported finding hot spots indicative of superheated water circulating deep in regions of Indian Ocean bedrock that are as old as 55 million years. They believe that the same pattern could be found in the a third of the world's ocean floors that are no older than that.

In May, geysers of metal-laden water estimated at more than 600 F were observed by scientists in the deep-water submarine Alvin on the East Pacific Rise, west of Mexico. The geysers had laid down deposits of copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, lead, silver and cadmium typically combined with sulfur. Profitable ore deposits in many parts of the world occur as such sulfides.

Since 1968, the Glomar Challenger has drilled at sites in all of the world's oceans as well as in such seas as the Mediterranean. The new site is No. 501, and the drilling project has probably been the most productive of any oceanographic venture in history.



Arina Ginsburg

ill. He is under the threat perhaps of the entire loss of his vision. If he writes even for a few moments there is pain in his left temple and this spreads to his whole head."

"The crew on my flight smiled all the way to New York."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines



UNKEN TREASURE — Mel Fisher, head of Treasure Divers Inc., holds a 75-pound silver ingot found in the wreck of the Spanish galleon Atocha, which sank 40 miles east of Key West, Fla., in 1622. Mr. Fisher's crew has recently found more than \$1 million of the Atocha treasure.

Obituaries

en. John Lavelle, USAF, ordered N. Vietnam Raids

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Lavelle, 62, who as commander of the 7th Air Force ordered unauthorized strikes against targets in North Vietnam in 1971 and 1972, died yesterday at Northern Virginia's Hospital in Arlington, after an apparent heart attack while playing golf.

His service in World War II: Lavelle commanded a supply unit in Japan in the early 1950s, secretary of the Air Force's Personnel Board at the Pentagon from 1959 to 1961, and served with 3 forces in Europe. He was commander of Pacific Air Force's 7th Air Force in Hawaii at a time of his appointment to command the 7th Air Force in Vietnam in April 1972. He retired in April 1972.

His retirement, a four-star rank, he was retired at two-star rank. By a 12-2 vote, the Senate Armed Services Committee, for the time in modern U.S. military history, decided that a four-star would be retired at a lesser rank.

Committee members said they respected the military and retired the rank on U.S. standards in Vietnam, but they cited the military code more, military orders should be followed, however burdensome.

John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said at a committee hearing in October, 1972, that Lavelle had "not obeyed" and "went beyond the" when he ordered "protective" strikes against targets in North Vietnam, but they cited the military code more, military orders should be followed, however burdensome.

House of Representatives voted later found that the military rules were relaxed soon these incidents, and that Gen. Lavelle's action was intended to his pilots a fighting chance to improve enemy weapons.

However, a report by the House Armed Services Committee said in December, 1972: "While the question of whether Gen. Lavelle exercised his authority in directing strikes might be debated, appears little doubt that as commander of the 7th Air Force he

Growth Hormone Synthesis May Aid Dwarfed Children

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — "California" scientists using the latest techniques in genetic engineering have synthesized the human growth hormone — an achievement that could lead to production of the chemical that enables dwarfed children to reach normal height.

The synthesized hormone might also prove valuable in healing burns, wounds, bleeding ulcers and broken bones and in combating bone deterioration in the aging.

Small-scale studies have indicated that the hormone, somatotropin, might promote cell growth and healing in all these conditions. The hormone currently can be obtained only in minute amounts from the pea-sized pituitary glands of cadavers. The total supply is so small that almost all of it must be used to help children who are failing to grow because of pituitary deficiency. Treatment of some of them must be delayed for several years — they may never reach their full growth potential — because of the paucity.

The synthesized hormone could bolster that supply. "That's one reason we think this development is so exciting," Dr. John Baxter of the University of California at San Francisco said yesterday.

Synthesis of the hormone by a group under Drs. Baxter, Howard Goodman, Joseph Martial and Robert Halliwell was announced by the university. A report on a similar synthesis at Genentech Inc., of Palo Alto, Calif., was also

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 11 (WP) — Soviet authorities yesterday imposed a July 25 deadline for the wife of exiled dissident leader Alexander Ginsburg to decide whether she will leave the Soviet Union with her immediate family, or lose the right to join her husband in the United States.

A senior Soviet emigration official further told Arina Ginsburg that the family's official adoption of the Soviet Union, whom she has vowed to take with her, will never leave the Soviet Union under any conditions.

The fate of Mr. Shibaev, 19, who lived with the family almost five years and now is a Soviet Army draftee, has stalled the family's departure since April 27, when Alexander Ginsburg and four other political prisoners were exchanged for two Russians convicted of spying in the United States.

The swap worked out by the White House and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin included the dissidents' immediate families. The Russians allowed the niece of one dissident to leave under this formula but have balked at Mr. Shibaev on the ground that he was not legally adopted by the Ginsburgs.

Mrs. Ginsburg said she was told by emigration official Vasil Gerasimov in a brief, contentious meeting yesterday that "it is the decision of the secret police, the Foreign Ministry and the Interior Ministry" that Mr. Shibaev will not be granted exit status, "not now, not after the army, not ever."

She said that Mr. Gerasimov gave her until July 25 to inform the Interior Ministry's visa department that she intends to emigrate with her family. "If you don't answer, your case is closed and you cannot go," she said. Mr. Gerasimov warned. Her only possibility of emigrating after that would be to apply for an exit visa to Israel, he told her.

Under the swap agreement, the freed dissidents were told to list other family members they wished to join them in the West. Ginsburg listed his mother, his wife, his two small sons and Mr. Shibaev. The Russians later struck Mr. Shibaev's name off without comment.

The immediate families of the other four political prisoners — Georgi Vins, Eduard Kuznetsov, Mark Dynshits and Valentin Moroz — have left in the last few weeks.

Mr. Shibaev has said he wants to emigrate, and Mrs. Ginsburg says she cannot leave him behind because she fears reprisals that may threaten his life. Mr. Shibaev, a youth neglected by an alcoholic mother, was drafted last year even though he has a severe leg deformity from childhood. Dissidents believe the call-up was an official reprisal because he refused to testify against Mr. Ginsburg at the dissident's trial last summer.

Meanwhile, the wife of imprisoned dissident figure Yuri Orlov

said yesterday that the government denied her permission for a regular, two-hour meeting with her husband last month and have cut off letters from him since April in moves to isolate him completely and break his will.

Irina Orlov said that labor camp authorities have prevented meetings between lawyers for her husband and another jailed dissident, Sergei Kovalyov, by threatening personal searches of the lawyers before they see their clients.

She said the lawyers refused to submit to such demands, and other dissidents said the Collegium of Moscow Lawyers, in an unusual move, officially objected to the Interior Ministry over these tactics, but their letter was rejected.

The dissidents said that Mr. Kovalyov, a biologist who was convicted in 1975 of anti-Soviet agitation, had gone on an "unlimited" hunger strike recently to protest that he was unable to see his lawyer and had been cut off from all outside visitors. Mr. Kovalyov is serving a 10-year sentence.

Shcharansky Anniversary

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP) — One year after the opening of Anatoli Shcharansky's trial on a charge of spying for the CIA, his mother is reliving the pain of those days when she waited outside the courtroom, barred from seeing her son. "They told me they would come for me," Ida Milgrom, 70, said. "I

needed so badly at that moment to see Tolya."

Since before the trial, she has seen her 31-year-old son just once, last Aug. 2. A scheduled meeting in February was cancelled because prison authorities said that he was refusing to work.

On Saturday, a year after Mr. Shcharansky's sentencing to 13 years in prisons and labor camps, she said she plans to "go to that terrible place [the courthouse] and remember what happened then. I will stand there at that terrible hour when they announced that inhuman sentence against him."

And she said her son's letters from Chistopol Prison in the Tatar Republic are also full of hope, but she added, "Friends, my son is very

Fire Kills 7; Side Bid Blamed

RIS, July 11 (UPI) — Seven men died early yesterday in a fire at a Montmartre area hotel where immigrant workers. Police they had arrested a man who had started the fire in an empty room at self-immolation.

A man, 35, arrested on a tip, witnesses, was quoted as saying he wanted to die after undergoing psychiatric examination following a sexual disorder. He reportedly told police he started the fire in panic when flames came through the hotel.

Summer Playbill Offers Wide Choice of Fine Plays, Fine Acting

Four," a Sherlock Holmes piece with Drury Lane special effects. To all who have experienced training in French theater, Pantomime "Piaf" will be as jolting as a roller-coaster ride. Staged in the round at the Warehouse and per-

Jane Lapotaire sings the Piaf songs competently but without the late star's overwhelming volume of voice; and Carmen du Sautoy, Zoe Wanamaker and the others supply helpful support, but when the proceedings move from musical interludes to incident and substitute rough cockney exchanges for back-

stage Parisian music-hall chatter the intended Gallic flavor sour. The project itself is somewhat grotesque — comparable to, say, a French cast attempting to enact the biography of Gracie Fields. Nonetheless, it is to local taste, bringing showers of applause.

The Geta Fading

Still, Ochiai and the other geta makers — most of whom have been in the business for years, like their fathers before them — are worried. They see an uncertain future for

Boots and Sneakers
Rice farmers who wore geta for centuries now wear leg-length rubber boots into the paddies. Dimin-

ishing use of the kimono and the yukata, a kind of kimono, both of which require the wearing of geta has also reduced demand. Young people, who traditionally wore geta, now wear sneakers. Dir-

streets have given way to pavement and the impact of gata on pavement is hard on the feet.

People still wear gata to the public bath house, but public bath houses are disappearing. Nearly all

new houses and apartments have bathrooms. The clomp-clomp of geta, once considered an aesthetic sound, nowadays spurs complaints in crowded urban neighborhoods.

Ochiai and others in the business still see a role for geta in modern society — for practical reasons. According to Ochiai, the exercise that the front part of the foot gets while walking in geta — which it does not

get in shoes — prevents feet from
drying.

Few Japanese are likely to have
thought much about why gets sur-
vive, but the main reason appears
to be simply that gets are so Japa-
nese — a part of the culture.

Everywhere in Japan one sees the effect of the geta tradition, even when geta are not involved. Nearly every clerk in every ward office in Tokyo goes to work in shoes but changes at the office into one of

number of varieties of sandals — all of which trace their origins to the open-top geta. So, too, do office workers who do not meet visitors or clients. Even military men in dress uniform sometimes wear san-

Production Down
Nonetheless, Ochiai said that he wonders whether he should encourage his son to succeed him as the fourth generation in the busi-

ness. In 1955, he said, the geta makers of Yuki produced 3.6 million pairs of geta — 4½ times last year's production.

as little as \$4. Geta lovers say the wooden clogs last longer than shoes. And some enjoy wearing geta long enough to have their feet wear imprints in the wood. They take their geta back to the dealer to have the supporting teeth

replaced, like having half soles put on old shoes.

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Compagnie de Danse Populaire interprets regional dances.

A Bourree for a Bastille Day Ball

steps varied; in central Frn basic step, the *pas de be* heavy, shuffled one-two choreographed into elaborate terms. In Provence, two mincees, classical ballet and tary, are seen.

"The classical influence

As to why the different dance as they do, Mrs. Blaise said that theories move in an fashion. "It has been believed until just recently that the lay of the land had a lot to

it—for example, that people plains, who had lots of would have slow and was and that in the mountain dancing space was as if there would be more jumping,” she said. “But some of mine recently told me it one has just published a saying this isn’t so.”

“I personally think it has do with the physical and

A Difference

- The Blaizes feel strong there is a difference between dancing for pleasure and dancing for an audience. Their spectacles are rich, with elaborate and frequently changed costumes and

al street scenes reminiscent of musical comedy or opera. To refine dances to make them interesting. "Some dances of a single step performed an hour, which wouldn't be

These concessions to have left the company open to criticism from folklore purists, whom go so far as to claim regional dances should not be formed by anyone not of the region. The Blaisses respond that the company does not see the conservatism of the d

She said that the "folklore," which is sometimes put down in France, does appear in the name of the "partly because with the *pulnaire* we emphasize that es, music and costumes. tions of the people, but p cause of the comotat

that is the role of itself," Mrs. Blaise said, their transmitter.

She said that the "folklore," which is sometimes put down in France, does appear in the name of the "partly because with the painter we emphasize that it is music and costumes, imitations of the people, but because of the common folklore." When everybody understands, maybe we'll the name."

The Compagnie de Danse la France is performing today. The show is a day through the end of the Palais de Glace, Rond. Champs-Élysées, at 9:30; Saturday's performance in

STUTTGART — End Mass, through Europe, will be at the St. Rudolph's Villa being July 15 of 8 o'clock — June 15 of 8 o'clock. On the peak July 16-17 featuring, one Joy McGowan, Jimmy Rowland, the

STUTTGART — End Mass, through Europe, will be at the *Su Rundfunk's Villa* from July 15 to 8 **MILWAUKEE** — The *Waukegan* is back July 16-17 featuring, once *Jay McShann*, *Jerry Newman*, *Ho* and *Ray Bryant*.

LONDON — *Jimmy Saville* at the *Radio City* from July 17-22 among others: *Fats Domino*, *Cl* *Harlie Marden*, *Dizzy Gillespie*, *Walter*, *Dave Brubeck*, *Woody* *Stacy*, *Gregory*, *Billie Holiday*, *Fern* and *Sam Tacey*. *Lyons* *Count Basie* and his orchestra: *Gramercy House* July 17-21. *Re* *London* *Stacy* from July 14th and *Fi* is there July 16-21.

STOCKHOLM — *Singer-pio* *Blum* is appearing nightly at

and Ray Bryant.

LONDON — Jazz festival at the Old Palace (July 19-21) July 17-22 among: Atlantic, Fitz Donahue, Ch. Harlowe Marnett, Elzy Gifford Waters, Dave Brubeck, Woody Shaw, Sam Greygould, M.R. Jacobs, Fania and Sam Tenney, Louis L'Court, Braxton and his orchestra: Grosvenor House July 17-21. At the Saville Theatre (July 18-19) and F. is in there July 16-21.

STOCKHOLM — Singer-pianist Bengt is appearing nightly at Raiten.

The week's top single record is on in "Are Youma's Birthday" by Arny, and in the United States it's "Bell" by Anita Ward, which is at peak in Sweden.

— FRANK VA

The week's top single record in
 ain is "Are Youna Bitchin'" by
 Arista, and in the United States it's
 "Ball" by Anita Ward, which is of
 West in Toledo.

— FRANK WA

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 700 million by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 800 million by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 900 million by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.1 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.2 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.3 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.4 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.5 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.6 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.8 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.9 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.1 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.2 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.3 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 2.4 billion by the year 2100.

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3097	2994	AACF	2.24	6.4	7	115	177	25	24%	47%	177	177	177	177	177
3098	2994	AACF	2.24	6.4	7	115	177	25	24%	47%	177	177	177	177	177
3099	2994	AACF	2.24	6.4	7	115	177	25	24%	47%	177	177	177	177	177
3100	2994	AACF	2.24	6.4	7	115	177	25	24%	47%	177	177	177	177	177
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3111	2994	AACF	2.24	6.4	7	115	177	25	24%	47%	177	177	177	177	177
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Art Buchwald

The People's Daily: A Good-News Paper

PEKING — The People's Daily of China, with a circulation of 6,180,343, not including free subscriptions to the Politburo, differs from Western newspapers in one major respect: It refuses to print bad news about the country. It is in fact the ultimate good-news paper. Iron and steel production are going up; agriculture is leaping forward; economic indicators, under the new leaders, have never been better; the Chinese Army is kicking the daylights out of the Vietnamese; and the class struggle to end capitalist roaders, political degenerates and depraved followers of the "Gang of Four" continues with unabated success.



Buchwald

Murders, air crashes, inflation, strikes and even the troubles of Lee Marvin are not fit to print in the People's Daily. You can read it from cover to cover without seeing one mention of Margaret Trudeau, Jackie Onassis, Bert Lance or Mick and Bianca Jagger. Better still, there are no political columnists to tell you what the government is doing wrong. When you have a thriving, dedicated socialist leadership following the principles of Chairman Hua and Deputy Premier Deng, there is no need for the Chinese equivalent of Evans and Novak to throw gloom and doom on a five-year plan.

As for international events, once again the People's Daily only gives its readers good news. Any bad news that happens in the Soviet Union is good news to the Chinese. So columns are devoted to Kremlin disasters. A drought in Siberia, a Soviet mine disaster, a typhoon in the Black Sea and a train wreck in Kharkov make for joyous reading in the People's Daily. The People's Daily can't get enough bad news from the Soviet Union to satiate the appetite of its readers.

One of my requests when I arrived in China was to meet my counterpart, someone who deals in the lighter side of politics. They

had one, they told me, but unfortunately he died in 1936. But they did receive me at the People's Daily, and showed me a new satirical four-page paper they were putting out consisting of cartoons. It had been started in April after two years of great thought.

Mr. Wang, a deputy editor, told me the paper was a big success though it is still in the experimental stage. The Chinese people like to laugh but, because it is so new, no one is still certain that what is funny to residents of Nanjing will be funny to the Communist leaders in Peking.

Because of the violent twists and turns in Chinese politics during the last 15 years, an editor's life on the People's Daily is not a secure one. During the Cultural Revolution, when the "Gang of Four" under Mao's widow was riding high, the entire editorial staff was shipped off to labor camps to clean toilets and be re-educated for anywhere from three to eight years.

While many Americans would advocate this type of treatment for our editors, I got the impression from Mr. Wang, who had been sent to one of them, that he had the choice he would have rather gotten severance pay and gone into public relations. The editor responsible for the shakeup at the People's Daily under the "Gang of Four," Lu Yin, is no longer there. When that regime was overthrown he was sent to a labor camp so he could be re-educated and dig ditches for new latrines. Mr. Wang said Lu Yin is still there, but the present staff didn't seem to be too unhappy about it.

"How long will he stay?" I asked. "It depends on his attitude, which at the moment is still very bad," Mr. Wang said.

I came away from my meeting with Mr. Wang convinced that the Chinese path to journalism was the only correct one, and our editors could learn a lot from the way the People's Republic puts out a paper. If American editors knew they would be sent away to join Lu Yin scrubbing out washbowls, they would think twice before printing bad news about the United States that no one wants to read.

Stunt Pilot

'After we stall, the thing you'll notice is that the plane will be pointed straight at the ground'

By Phil Garlington

SAN DIEGO — Three thousand feet up, the tiny airplane was looping and twirling and spinning crazily in seeming defiance of physics and good sense.

Ted Steckbauer, a veteran stunt pilot, leveled off after completing a snap roll and waited for the chase plane carrying the photographer to catch up.

Wearing a leather flying jacket, helmet and goggles, Steckbauer craned his neck to make sure that the area was otherwise clear and then nosed the 1941 Stearman biplane into another series of acrobatic maneuvers.

In a matter of minutes, Steckbauer, a former U.S. Navy test pilot, put the Stearman through loops, rolls, spins and hammerhead stalls, during which the sky, the San Ysidro Mountains, the ground and South San Diego Bay changed places with one another with dizzying rapidity.

Steckbauer went into a loop and then inverted the plane so that the photographer could get a shot of the Stearman flying upside down.

"The Stearman doesn't have an inverted fuel system," Steckbauer explained to his passenger as they flew along hanging from their seat belts. "You can't stay inverted very long or the engine will quit."

Open-cockpit biplanes such as the Stearman were the trainers in which World War II fighter pilots learned aerial maneuvers. A tough plane built to withstand student abuse, the Stearman continued its role as a trainer for a few years after the war and then for a decade was a fixture with barnstormers and crop dusters.

But now the Stearman and other old biplanes that were the love of a generation of pilots are vanishing.

"A lot of fathers bring their kids out here to Brown Field [San Diego] for a ride," Steck-

bauer said. "They say they want their kids to have a chance to go up in the Stearman before these old planes are gone forever."

Steckbauer will take the nostalgic airplane buff on a half-hour, right-side-up tour of southern San Diego County.

"It's a world removed from the commercial jetliner crossing the continent at 45,000 feet," he said. "We bob along at 80 mph at a few thousand feet, and in an open cockpit you really get a sense of flying."

Then, for the adventurous, there's the aerobatic tour. The aerobatic passenger, along with his helmet and goggles, gets to wear two seat belts, a shoulder harness and a parachute.

Over the Top

Steckbauer explains the maneuvers over an intercom as he goes through them. This is the way that he explains the loop: "We push forward on the stick to pick up some speed; pull back steadily while opening the throttle; our head is thrown back to



Stunt pilot Steckbauer in cockpit of his Stearman biplane.

pick up the reference point, Otay Mountain; we look right and left to make sure wings are level as we go over the top; and then we retard throttle as we begin to pick

up speed." Then a barrel roll followed by a three-turn spin.

Steckbauer started practicing aerobatics after getting his private license in 1945. He already had earned a flight instructor certificate by the time he was in Navy flight training. As a Navy pilot, he served in Korea and Vietnam and worked as a test pilot.

After retiring from active service, Steckbauer opened an airplane dealership at Brown Field, but his real love is aerobatics, and as a stunt performer he amazed crowds last year at the Memorial Day air show. Flying a glider, Steckbauer finished off a spectacular series of maneuvers at the show by doing loops a few feet above the runway.

Now, above the best fields of Otay, the chase plane was in position as the photographer signaled that he was ready.

"We'll try another hammerhead stall," Steckbauer said over the intercom. "After we stall, the thing that you'll notice is that the plane will be pointed straight at the ground."

The passenger noticed.

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: Doctor Says Aspiration Caused Hughes' Death

Since the funeral of Howard Hughes, there has been much speculation on the cause of his death. Some associates said that an addiction to the tranquilizer Valium was the direct cause, while others said that it was an addiction to the painkiller codeine. Now the exclusive millionaire's personal physician, Wilbur Thain, says that what led to the decline and death of his patient was massive doses of aspirin. "He was taking large doses of the over-the-counter analgesic, up to 20 to 30 tablets a day," Thain said in an interview in American Medical News, a publication of the American Medical Association. "It was the aspirin that killed him."

Thain, who worked for Hughes as a secretary while in medical school in the late 1940s and went back to work for him in 1973, said: "I did not allow Hughes to become addicted to codeine. On the contrary, I cut his dosage from 40 grains a day to 5 at the time of his death [in April, 1976]. He was not taking too much for his own good."

Meanwhile, a cousin who administers Hughes' estate says that tax claims by Texas, California and the U.S. government come to more than \$100 million. A recent estimate of the estate's value, William Lammie of Las Vegas said that the Internal Revenue Service valued the estate at \$465 million, and wants \$254.3 million in taxes; that California has placed its value at \$1 billion and wants \$424.8 million; and that Texas, based on the IRS estimate, is claiming \$84.3 million. That would make the combined tax bill \$763.4 million, but Lammie's own estimate of the estate is only \$166.6 million. Lammie was testifying before U.S. District Judge Jack Roberts in Austin, Texas, on motions by California and Texas to dismiss a suit to determine Hughes' legal residence at the time of his death. Lammie, whose mother, Annette Gano Lammie of Houston, was Hughes' aunt — contends that Hughes was a resident of Nevada, which has no inheritance tax. Roberts promised a ruling by Aug. 1.

Raymond Aron, a French sociologist and commentator, has been picked for the 1979 Goethe Prize, worth \$50,000 West German marks (about \$25,000). The award committee cited Aron for his sociological research at the University of Paris and his writings on science, economics and politics in the newspaper *Le Figaro*. The 74-year-old scholar "linked German" and

French thinking with and sought early to put distorted picture of Communist Russia in the City Hall. The baby, a day, is Queen Juliana's child, Princess Christina, the queen's youngest daughter, announced her rights of the throne when she married a Cuban exile; her first son was born in 1978.

The new grandson of the late Queen Juliana, named Nicolas, was born on July 10th, anniversary of the mission of Apollo 11. Activities are planned at the Space Center, but the moon landing will be the main attraction. The queen, with the three astronauts, Armstrong, Edwin, and Collins — on the moon walk. The queen, ranging from a lunar to the Seine to a three-hour talk show in which plugged his favorite travel.

Gov. Bob Graham of Florida, the main speaker at the 10th anniversary of the mission of Apollo 11, was also a speaker. The governor, who was sentenced in Los Angeles days in federal prison, year suspended sentence in 1973. U.S. District Judge Harry Pregerson delayed the veteran's sentence, allowing him to complete a scheduled 30-day term. Barry was also a speaker at the anniversary of the mission of Apollo 11, which was held in the city of Los Angeles.

Rock singer, Chuck Berry, was also a speaker. Berry was also a speaker at the anniversary of the mission of Apollo 11, which was held in the city of Los Angeles. Berry was also a speaker at the anniversary of the mission of Apollo 11, which was held in the city of Los Angeles.

—SAMUEL

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